

[1st April 1963]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 464 at page 339.]

The following eight villages in Kallakurichi taluk will be benefited by the Gomukhi Nadhi Reservoir Scheme :—

- (1) Vadakkanandal.
- (2) Mathur.
- (3) Madhavacherni.
- (4) Palarambathur.
- (5) Tirukkanangur.
- (6) Manmalai.
- (7) Karadisithur.
- (8) Thavadipattu.

கள்ளக்குறிச்சி தாலுகாவில் உள்ள கீழ்க்கண்ட எட்டு கிராமங்கள் கோமுகி நதி அணை நீர்தேக்கத் திட்டத்தினால் பயனடையும் :—

1. வடக்கானந்தல்.
2. மாத்தூர்.
3. மாதவச்சேரி.
4. பராரம்பட்டுர்.
5. திருக்கானங்கூர்.
6. மாண்டலை.
7. கவுடி சித்தூர்.
8. தாவடிப்பட்டு.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 467 at page 340.]

A Scheme for undertaking plant protection measures on cotton in Madras State has been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1962-63. Proposals for the continuance of the scheme during 1963-64 are still awaited from the Director of Agriculture.

The object of the scheme is to undertake intensive prophylactic and control measures on a large scale against pests and diseases of cotton crop through offer of incentive to growers by supplying pesticides and fungicides at half cost. During 1963-64, the scheme is proposed to cover 70,000 acres of cotton crop. The amount of subsidy proposed under the scheme is Rs. 7 lakhs. In addition, 30,000 acres of winter Cambodia crop in Coimbatore District and 30,000 acres of summer Cambodia crop in Ramana-nathapuram District are proposed to be brought under Package Programme. It is proposed to try a combined spray of Folidol and D.D.T. 50 per cent wettable powder to control the green caterpillar *Heliothis Armigera*. In using this spray schedule, the larvae are immediately knocked down by Folidol and residual action by D.D.T. This was very successful to arrest the further spread of the green caterpillar this year. If there is incidence of

1st. April 1963]

mite by the use of D.D.T. 50 per cent wettable powder after 2 rounds, it can be controlled by the application of Sulphur. Further, Folidol with D.D.T. 50 per cent has been found effective and Methyl Parathion is used in chocking Balloworm attack.

(b) The matter will be discussed by the Plant Protection Committee which will be meeting during the second week of March for undertaking trials with some new insecticidal formulation of recent origin for the control of *Heliothis Armigera*. There is no information about the Expert Committee mentioned by the Honourable Member.

(c) Recourse to aerial spraying on cotton in areas affected by pest does not appear to be feasible for the following reasons:—

(i) The American Cotton is not grown in large continuance areas, but is grown in small holdings scattered all over the district. The extent of cotton grown by individual ryot is also limited.

(ii) In most of the holdings where the long staple cotton is grown in Coimbatore district the crop is irrigated from wells fitted with electric pumps. The presence of overhead electric wires in the holdings is reported to stand in the way of resorting to aerial spraying. The presence of coconut or other tall trees also acts as a limiting factor for the use of aircraft.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 480 at page 344.]

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED TO BE EXECUTED IN THE MINOR PORTS OF THE MADRAS STATE DURING THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

Cuddalore Port.

1. Cuddalore Port Development Scheme—

(a) Construction of river training works.

(b) Construction of breakwaters.

2. Construction of R.C.C. wharf wall on two sides of Spoil Island.

3. Concreting the stacking areas north, central and south wharves.

4. Electrification of Spoil Island.

5. Reconstruction of entire wharf.

6. Capital dredging.

7. Inspection with survey launch.

8. 50-ton steel water barge with equipment.

9. Provision of a 2 ton mobile crane.